

The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, one month.....\$ 1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months.....3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.....12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year.....1.00
Sunday Tribune, six months......60
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year.....1.50

The Tribune is on sale in every important city of the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern office, Tribune Building, New York; Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah." Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephone Exchange 284.

When you call to get your Tribune, telephone the city circulation department and a copy will be sent you by special messenger.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.



Thursday, March 27, 1913.

The capture of Adrianople at last! Great work!

A Chicago dressmaker declares that the new woman will wear "just seven articles of clothing." Specifications, please!

A storm with a spread of a thousand miles east and west and three hundred miles north and south seems to have been the size of it.

Governor Sulzer of New York says that what he wants for an epitaph is "Well done, Bill." But isn't it a little premature to claim this?

Under Roosevelt we were said to have "shirtsleeve" diplomacy; under Taft "dollar" diplomacy; but under Wilson we are likely to have no diplomacy at all.

President Wilson gives notice that he will make no more public addresses during 1913. Will he allow his Cabinet officers to speak for him, or will he expect them to follow his example? The latter by preference.

It is the day of big things, especially in construction. New York and New Jersey are to join in building a bridge across the Hudson, at a cost of \$42,000,000. The question, Will it pay? has evidently been answered in the affirmative.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "The President's telegram to Mr. Bryan that he need not short his vacation on account of his assistant's resignation may not have been so intended, but it was equally open to the construction that Mr. Bryan also is not indispensable."

The proposition to give Cabinet Ministers seats in Congress would be illogical unless it is further proposed that whenever Congress passes a vote of censure on any Cabinet member, the Cabinet should resign. Thus would the position be made logical and to accord with precedent.

The European powers are shocked at the perversity of the Bulgarians in capturing Adrianople. It was evidently the purpose of the powers to shilly-shally in the peace settlement in a way either to deprive the Bulgarians of the possession of that city or owe its possession to the "generosity" of such concessions as might be made.

An author who becomes an official of prominence has many things brought up from time to time to his discomfort. Thus, President Wilson, in his book, "Congressional Government," wrote in a way that may pain Vice-President Marshall, thus: "There is very little to be said about the Vice-President of the United States; his position is one of anomalous insignificance and curious uncertainty." Pretty contemptuous, that!

The Duke of Marlborough proposes, in revenge for the taxation put upon the nobility, to destroy the world-famous Marlborough Park, which has been kept for show, and has been used in the annual military maneuvers as a training ground for a brigade of infantry, and put the ground to the plough, and raise vegetables on it. This is a form of spite work that the Duke will no doubt find profitable, and this may assuage his ire.

Obadiah Gardner, late U. S. Senator from Maine, hoped to be made a Cabinet officer, then an ambassador, but was offered neither, but had the position of Commissioner of Patents tendered him. He refused, on the ground that the office is of too low grade for him; but has finally compromised, so report goes, by accepting the position of Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine. He didn't get quite down to the "old clothes."

Philadelphia Record: "It is an unusually pleasant and fragrant incident in politics that Mr. Taft has sent back to the White House for his portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, which he refused last year to turn to the wall, though urged by his friends to do so. It is characteristic of Mr. Taft that he remembers his predecessor, not as a bitter enemy who tried to prevent his re-election, who accused him of betraying the people into the hands of 'the interests,' and who took pains to assure his defeat, but as a man who had been his warm personal friend

and one from whom he had received many favors."

THE HORRORS IN THE EAST.

It is shocking to read of the awful disasters by wind, water, and fire in the great Mississippi valley. They rise to the proportion of a National calamity, fully justifying the appeal of President Wilson. It was supposed when the first accounts of the great storm south of the Ohio river, with its ravages, were received, that the storm, which was described as a cyclone, would be but of temporary severity and would pass off in the usual manner, with no long-continued series of disasters. But that expectation was disappointed, and it turns out that the storm occupied a vast area and centered not where it first was supposed to center, but was embraced in a wide swing, reaching Omaha on the west and now doing its worst damage in Ohio and Indiana. The ravages of the wind and water were indeed terrific, and reports of the death of thousands of people, with destruction of property that can only be estimated in millions, and a quarter of a million people homeless and destitute, bring close to us a disaster of unparalleled proportions and of unexampled breadth and devastation. And Utah people are prompt in proffering sympathy and material aid.

In the face of these awful elementary disturbances man is just as helpless in his civilized state as he was when he was a barbarian roaming the wilds and subject to destruction by like storms. There is absolutely no protection for mankind in such circumstances. And yet, there are some things that man can do. There ought not to be any such thing as the breaking of a levee such as destroyed Dayton, Ohio. Levees on a river such as the Mississippi ought to be made absolutely safe. Modern engineering science, honestly applied, is absolutely efficient in making bridges, dams, and levees secure. It is only in the older and less scientific construction that these works of man are a danger to man himself. We do not speak now of the tremendous pressure upon the levees of the lower Mississippi, which man so far has not been able absolutely to protect, but in a case of a comparatively small stream like the Miami there ought not to be any doubt about the safety of a levee, and in general there ought not to be any doubt of the safety of a bridge or a dam.

These repeated floods in the Ohio valley have been a cause of affliction year after year ever since the settlement of the valley and the building of cities along the banks of the streams. The Tribune has been urging for many years that it would pay as an economic proposition, to say nothing about the saving of life, for the communities interested to put in retaining dams that would impound the flood waters at their upper sources, and so absolutely control the destructive floods that have been so damaging in the Ohio valley. It is only recently, however, that any attention has been paid to this suggestion. The Newlands bill providing for precisely such control passed the Senate at the last session of Congress. We hope that it may pass the present Senate and receive also the concurrence of the House and the approval of the President, for it is high time this great remedial and preventive measure were undertaken. To continue longer the absolute helplessness from expected floods in the Ohio valley, (these floods coming every winter season) is an imbecility of which the American people are not guilty in their ordinary walks of life, nor should they longer be guilty of it in this, for the way is perfectly plain to prevent these annual afflictions, and the way of prevention being pointed out, it will pay, should be taken and pursued until the full remedy is applied.

ITS TRUMPERY WHINE.

The Smoot organ sets up a wail about the "attack" which the Tribune has made upon Smoot and Sutherland. It says that they are entitled to the support of the State, and that unless they have that support they cannot have much influence with their colleagues in either house of Congress, and that if they are to be of service to Utah they must have the unanimous support of the people of this State.

But they are not able to be of service to the people of Utah. Every interest concerned recognizes this instinctively. The Senators from Utah belong to the standard fragment of the party which has been outclassed and left far behind. They made themselves especially offensive in the bogus tariff revision of 1909, where they "put things over" on President Taft and determined to proceed with a revision which was exactly the reverse of what he and the people wanted. The special session was called to give relief to the people from the unfair tariff exactions. So far from giving such relief, the Senators led in adding to those exactions, and this so exasperated the people that the tremendous majority of Republicans then in the House was changed to an even greater Democratic majority by the election of 1910, and the Senate which had an unassailable Republican majority was put in the doubtful list by reason of the accessions of Democratic Senators and the refusal of "insurgent" Republican Senators to obey the standard whip.

The course of the standard Senators, of which the two Senators from Utah were especially stalwart examples, rained the Republican party in the Nation and put the Republican party in this State into a mere plurality, with a big majority of the people of the State against it.

These Senators, therefore, having contributed more than their full share to the ruin of their party nationally, having done this in a way especially offensive to those who are now in the

majority in the Senate, have disqualified themselves as influential factors even in the present minority party in the Senate. So far from being able to help the people of Utah, they must necessarily be a handicap upon the efforts of the people here to preserve the tariff on lead, on wool, and on sugar. Smoot especially made himself so odious to the then Democratic minority, but now majority, that he is under an especial ban. He will not be able to help the people of this State in any way.

These men, having proved themselves to be unfaithful, wanting in judgment, destructive of their party policies, and wrecking their party's strength, it is idle to talk about rallying to their support, for they are not able to do anything helpful, and it is useless to pretend that they can.

The way to treat unfaithful, party-wrecking officials is precisely the same as one would employ in his treatment of an unfaithful servant. In such case the unfaithful servant is dismissed, and that is precisely what will have to be done with the unfaithful Senators from Utah if we are to obtain any standing, prestige, or advantage in Congress for the people of this State. It is nonsense to pretend that persons lacking in judgment, who have destroyed their own influence by their failures and perversity, can help the State. But the State can help itself. The only effectual means, however, to do this is to dismiss the unfaithful servants, and replace them by those who give better promise of effective service.

WIND-UP OF LEGISLATION.

The disadvantage of having the Legislature adjourn before bills are fully considered by the Governor has been more evident the present year than ever before. We do not now refer to the matter of the Legislature ending its session on the sixtieth day, but to the adjournment of the Legislature prior to the action of the Governor upon important bills. The experience of the present time shows that a number of fair measures might have been saved by some amendment by the Legislature, provided the Legislature had still been in session. In this, of course, we do not advocate that the Legislature remain in session beyond the sixty days. The idea we have in mind is that it should finish its legislation a number of days prior to the sixtieth day limit, reserving the last few days in a sort of waiting attitude in order to correct bills that may be found by the gubernatorial inspection to be defective or to carry obnoxious provisions. In such case the Legislature could easily remedy the objection if it were still in session. But having definitely adjourned, there is no way to cure such defects or to eliminate such obnoxious provisions, as the Governor has no power of selection except as to items in an appropriation bill. His power of elimination does not go to the point of striking out evil provisions or to making corrections in an ordinary legislative bill. Such a bill has either to be signed or vetoed, and where it carries obnoxious provisions the good has to fail with the bad.

The street intersection bill which was vetoed by the Governor was in its main feature a good measure. As we have shown, the only way rightly to impose the burden of paving street intersections is to assess the cost of it against the property adjoining, half-way along the block. The proposition to have the city pay from its general taxation for paving a local street intersection is just as objectionable as it would be to call upon the general city treasury to pay for the corner of a sidewalk, which occupies precisely the same relation to the adjoining property that the street intersection does. To call upon people all over the city and in a large degree to call upon those who have no paving whatever in front of their property to pay for street intersection paving in other parts of the city is clearly unjustifiable. Still, because the bill carried other provisions having nothing to do with the main purpose of the bill, and those provisions being objectionable in themselves, the whole bill had to go.

The parking bill was a meritorious measure in intent, and we believe that if the Legislature had been in session it could have been adjusted so as to receive the approval of the Governor. But this was impossible, and so the objectionable features of the bill defeated the good purpose that it carried.

In the matter of the appropriation bill, the cuts made by the Governor were surprisingly few. There is an optimism prevailing as to the problem of revenue that may be derived, which may or may not be justified, even with the increase of a half mill in the State levy as proposed. If it is justified, the State's credit will be secure. If it is not, the State will have to be carried by the banks for a deficit, and the interest will have to be paid. Still, inasmuch as the State ought to receive a considerable sum in interest on public funds deposited in the banks, there will no doubt be a good credit balance in favor of the State on interest account.

We believe that on the whole the Governor has acted judiciously and according to the Constitution and the best interests of the public. But we are clearly of the opinion that the Legislature ought to close its main work a sufficient length of time in advance of the Constitutional limit to assure the co-operation of the Legislature with the Governor in rounding up and completing the tag-end of legislation. The practice of adjourning with a table full of bills unacted

upon by the Governor, with no possibility of correcting errors, and faults, is an extremely unbusinesslike procedure. And we could wish that future Utah Legislatures might complete their work within a week or so prior to the Constitutional limit, so that the Governor would have the co-operation of the Legislature in finally disposing of measures of legislation. Without this, the Governor is severely handicapped, and a good deal of the work of the Legislature necessarily fails for the lack of a revising power which would correct and so insure the approval of measures by the Governor.

PROTESTS, YET CLOSÉS.

There is an old saying to the effect that "fine words butter no parsnips." This is a saying especially applicable to the position of President Wilson as announced towards the Latin American Republics of this hemisphere, and towards China. He is extremely solicitous that good order shall prevail, and that virtue shall animate the hearts of the people in all those countries. But will he do anything towards helping them in the enforcement of order or the inculcation of virtue? Not at all; those people must do all that for themselves, and the United States will stand on one side and see how they get along. "Dollar diplomacy," my boy, is barbarous, unethical, and rude. We mustn't have any of it in our foreign affairs, and while other countries court it, favor it, and use it, thereby getting domination over the world, the United States must stand aloof in scornful contempt of all such grossness.

And yet the United States has cut quite a figure in Chinese affairs in the past, has obtained the good will of China, not through good words so much as through good acts. In taking part in the "dollar diplomacy" as related to China, this country obtained for itself a solid footing in the diplomacy which affects China, so as to be able to speak a helpful word at need in restraint of the aggressions of the five other powers in the six-power agreement. Now, however, that we withdraw, it is not a matter any more that we can bother ourselves with, except to say to the struggling Chinese: "Bless you, my infants, I will look with concern, and often with pity, on your struggles, hopes, and failures, but any time that you want a helping hand mine will be withdrawn, and you can go to the other powers of the world for what you need."

This whole matter of the Chinese open door and the participation of the United States with the six powers in the effort to help China was threshed out by President Taft in his annual message in December, 1909. The forceful, practical way in which he put the case is a revelation in view of the weakness of the opposite view, and ought to have been convincing to President Wilson, as it was to the people of this country. Here is the way President Taft dealt with the question, and there can be no practical answer to his conclusive presentation:

By the treaty of 1903 China has undertaken the abolition of the tariff, with a moderate and proportionate raising of the customs tariff along with currency reform. These reforms being of manifest advantage to foreign commerce as well as to the interests of China, this government is endeavoring to favor them in measures and the needful acquiescence of the treaty powers. When it appeared that the Chinese like reform were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project, it was obvious that the government whose nationals held the loan would have a certain direct interest in the question of carrying out by China of the reforms in question. Because this railroad loan represented a vast financial and real application of the open door policy through co-operation with China by interested powers, as the reforms of its relations to the world were referred to above, the administration deemed American participation to be of great national interest. Happily, when it was a matter of broad policy, the Chinese government agreed at once to share in the loan on precisely such terms as this government should approve. The chief of these terms was that American equality with that of other nationals joining in the loan in the placing of orders for the whole railroad system. After months of negotiation the equal participation of Americans seems at last assured. It is gratifying that Americans will thus take their share in this extension of those great highways of trade and to believe that such activities will give a real impetus to our commerce and will prove a practical corollary to our historical policy in the Far East.

When we add to the above the admirable summing up of the purpose of the late administration with respect to its dealings with China, consistently and well put by the retiring Assistant Secretary of State, as follows, the case is absolutely complete:

The repeated utterances of the last administration must have made it perfectly clear that the motive and purpose of the policy now abandoned was first, and primarily, the protection of China's integrity and sovereignty; the uplift of the Chinese people, morally, materially, and politically; and second, the development of China's resources and the maintenance of our traditional policy of the "open door." Precisely because of the ultimate possibility of a measure of foreign control of China's finances, which may be inferred from the attitude of other countries, which have found themselves in a similar situation, it was deemed imperative that there should be American participation in the liquidation of China's finances in order to make sure of the presence of the potent, friendly and disinterested influence of the United States.

It is said that the name Canberra, which the Australians have given to their new confederation capital, built in the wilderness, means "laughing jackass." A "hoss" on Australia; but who hasn't seen the laughing donkey caricature in this country pretty constantly since the November election?

Brooklyn Times: "In Philadelphia nine judges have just appointed a board of eleven real estate assessors at \$3000 a year. The entire board is made up of brothers, sons or close relatives of judges. Don't make any comment. You may violate 'the sanctity of the courts.'"

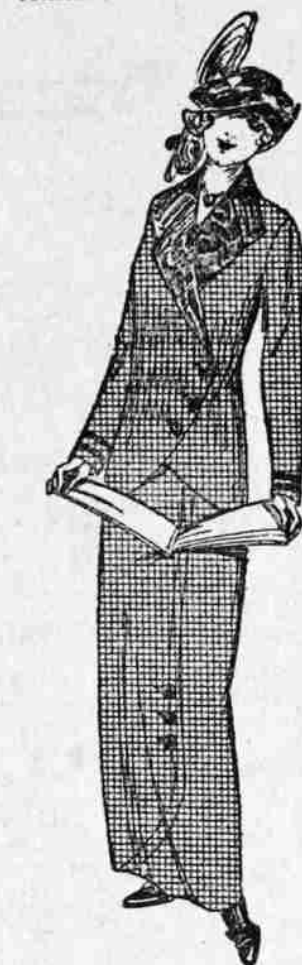
On to
Broadway

The Paris

On to
Broadway

We Move Early in April

As nearer draws our moving day greater grows the bargains in every department represented in the Great Removal Bargain Giving Sale. Hundreds of odds and ends thrown bargain tables at almost give-away prices. If you have not attended the sale do so tomorrow or some time during the sale. You'll be well repaid.



Removal Sale of Suits
Handsome \$22.50
Tailored Suits - \$18.00

These suits are without doubt the greatest values we ever offered at \$22.50, our Removal Sale price \$18.00. They are most remarkable. They are made of an extra good quality of the wool men's wear serge, strictly tailored effect, the coat handsomely lined with peau de cygne of dark or light shades. Colors, navy or black only. Sizes, 16, 18, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.

ON TO BROADWAY

Majestic Trimmed Millinery \$5.00

An extensive line—most exquisite and beautiful models—hats made the part of \$8.00 and \$10.00 creations. We don't claim that these were more than \$5.00, but we do say that they are equal to any \$8.00 or \$10.00 hats that are shown elsewhere. They have a dash and vim that probably them far superior to any hats we have ever sold for \$5.00. Most becomingly and fetchingly trimmed. In all the latest color combinations.

ON TO BROADWAY REMOVAL

\$1.25 and \$1.50 House Dresses \$5.00

Over two hundred and fifty dresses to choose from, made of an extra quality of the washable percale, gingham and chambray, colors in the navy and white checks and stripes, navy blue and blacks, are white polka dots as well as many fancy stripes and figures; also the pin checks in the light pink or lavender. Sizes run from 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and a few 48.

Vanity Purses

A very handsome little vanity bag in gold or silver finish; has short waist chain, coin holder, mirror and powder puff; 75c value, for 50c

Corset Special

Our 85c leader for 65c
This is a long hip and medium bust model; has 4 good supporters.

Undermutil

LESS THAN HALF PRICE
One lot of assorted garments that are slightly soiled or mussed, up to \$1.25 values for 57c

THE
\$1.00
SAFE
DEPOSIT
BOXES

Are proving very popular, because they meet all the requirements of the larger and more expensive ones. Just as fire and burglar proof, and they only cost \$1.00 A YEAR. Absolute protection at a minimum charge. Get one before they are gone.

Utah Savings & Trust Co.

General Banking, Bonding, Trust, Real Estate, Abstract, Safety Deposit Department, 235 Main St. The Center of the City.

DON'T DRAW
ON YOUR
SAVINGS
ACCOUNT
THIS WEEK

Interest is COMPOUNDED and CREDITED April 1st to all Savings Deposits covering the past 6 months. Don't lose your interest by withdrawing.

Continental National Bank
In the Business Heart.

A Wise Policy

for everyone who earns money is to place a certain amount in the bank each week.

This furnishes a sure protection for emergencies. We cordially invite your account.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

Merchants Bank
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Through Sleeping Cars
Utah to the East

To Omaha and Chicago: Through drawing room sleeping cars every day, Salt Lake to Lincoln, Omaha and Chicago.

To St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis: Through standard sleeping cars to Denver and from there to the East.

To Omaha and Chicago: Through tourist sleeping cars every day, morning scenic train, hours' stop-over at Denver. Personally conducted.

To Kansas City and St. Louis: Through tourist sleeping cars every day to Lincoln and Lincoln South. Six hours' stop at Denver.

To Lincoln, Omaha and Chicago: Through tourist sleeping cars from Salt Lake on noon scenic train, Tuesdays, Fridays and days.

To St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis: Through tourist sleeping cars from Ogden Salt Lake every Friday. Personally conducted. Six hours' stop at Denver.

To Detroit, Buffalo and Boston: Through tourist sleeper service every Saturday on scenic train. Personally conducted.

Your local agent, or the undersigned, will ticket the Burlington. Ask for "The Burlington" or "Overland Excursions." R. F. NEBLEN, General Agent, 307 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD.			
EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 9, 1913.		A. R. H.	
Depart.	Daily.		
7:10 A.M.	Ogden (Preston and Logan going, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Boise, and intermediate points).	9:25 A.M.	
8:00 A.M.	Ogden, Malad, Pocatello, Boise, Ashton, and intermediate points.	10:00 P.M.	
10:00 A.M.	Ogden and intermediate points.	6:50 P.M.	
11:40 A.M.	Overland Limited—Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Louis.	3:15 P.M.	
11:59 A.M.	Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	4:45 P.M.	
1:05 P.M.	Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.	2:05 P.M.	
2:45 P.M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte, Reno, also returning.	4:50 P.M.	
2:45 P.M.	Ogden, San Francisco (Preston and Logan, also returning).	6:50 P.M.	
4:00 P.M.	Ogden, Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and intermediate.	11:35 P.M.	
5:30 P.M.	Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago (Park City, Green River and West only, returning).	12:40 P.M.	
6:00 P.M.	Motor, Ogden.	8:00 P.M.	
11:45 P.M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	10:35 P.M.	
Telephone, Exchange 15.		City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah.	

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
The Columbus Extension Mining Company, principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors held on the 20th day of March, 1913, an assessment of two (2) cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable to F. B. Cook, secretary, on or before the 28th day of April, 1913, at his office, 402 Felt building, Salt Lake City.

Utah. Any stock upon which assessment may remain unpaid on or after April 1st, 1913, will be delinquent and for sale at public auction and the sale will be made before the 1st day of May, 1913, to pay the assessment and expenses of advertising and expenses of the sale.
Secretary of said company, F. B. Cook, 402 Felt building, Salt Lake City.